What is claimed is:

1. A ceramic heater comprising a heat generating resistor buried in a ceramic body,

wherein the angle of the edge of said heat generating resistor is 60°or less in at least a portion of said heat generating resistor, when viewed from a cross section perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of said heat generating resistor.

2. The ceramic heater according to claim 1, wherein the portion where the angle of the edge of said heat generating resistor is 60°or less is located in a bending portion of said heat generating resistor in a plan view.

3. The ceramic heater according to claim 1, wherein the edge of said heat generating resistor has a curved surface, of which curvature radius is 0.1 mm or less.

4. The ceramic heater according to claim 1, wherein the mean thickness of said heat generating resistor at the center of the width thereof is 100 μm or less.

5. The ceramic heater according to claim 1, wherein the distance from the edge of said heat generating resistor to

the surface of said ceramic heater is 50 μm or larger.

6. The ceramic heater according to claim 1, wherein the proportion of an area occupied by a metal component in the cross section of said heat generating resistor is in a range from 30 to 95%.

7. A ceramic heater comprising a heat generating resistor buried in a ceramic body, wherein said ceramic body comprises at least two kinds of inorganic material being stacked.

8. The ceramic heater according to claim 7, wherein at least one of the inorganic materials that make contact with said heat generating resistor contains glass as a main component.

9. The ceramic heater according to claim 8, wherein the void ratio in the inorganic material that contains glass as the main component is 40% or lower.

10. The ceramic heater according to claim 7, wherein the difference in thermal expansion coefficient among said inorganic materials is $1 \times 10^{-5}/°C$ or less.

11. The ceramic heater according to claim 7, wherein said

ceramic body is formed in a stacked structure of at least three layers.

12. A ceramic heater having a heat generating resistor buried in a ceramic body, wherein said heat generating resistor is formed in a repetitively bending pattern and an electric field that is generated in the space between sections of said pattern of said heat generating resistor when a voltage of 120 V is applied to said heat generating resistor is controlled to 120 V/mm or less.

13. The ceramic heater according to claim 12, wherein the distance between adjacent sections of the heat generating resistor on the side of larger potential difference is made larger than that distance on the side of smaller potential difference in an interposed region between reciprocating runs of said heat generating resistor.

14. The ceramic heater according to claim 12, wherein the distance of said heat generating resistor is continuously varied along the direction of extending said heat generating resistor.

15. A ceramic heater comprising a heat generating resistor made of electrically conductive ceramics and a lead section

that supplies electric power to said heat generating resistor, both of which are buried in a ceramic body, said ceramic heater being subject to a high voltage of 100 V or more, wherein said heat generating resistor is formed in a repetitively bending pattern and the distance between the turnover of said heat generating resistor on the lead section side and said lead section is set to 1 mm or more.

16. The ceramic heater according to claim 15, wherein the width of said ceramic heater is 6 mm or less and the distance between said lead sections is in a range from 1 to 4 mm, while the distance X between said lead sections and the distance Y between said heat generating resistor and the lead section satisfy a relation of $Y \geq 3X^{-1}$.

17. The ceramic heater according to claim 15, wherein such a second heat generating section is provided in a part of turnover of said heat generating resistor that has a cross section larger than that of other portions of said heat generating resistor.

18. A ceramic heater comprising a heat generating resistor and a lead pin connected to said heat generating resistor, both of which are buried in a ceramic body, wherein carbon content of said ceramic body is set in a range from 0.5 to

2.0% by weight.

19. The ceramic heater according to claim 18, wherein the diameter of said lead pin is 0.5 mm or smaller, and a carbonized layer having a mean thickness of 80 μm or smaller is formed on the surface of said lead pin.

20. The ceramic heater according to claim 18, wherein the crystal grain size of said lead pin is 30 μm or smaller.

21. A method for manufacturing a ceramic body by rotating a ceramic compact, which comprises a ceramic shaft and a ceramic sheet wound around thereon, while applying a pressure so as to closely attach said ceramic sheet around said ceramic shaft, wherein said ceramic compact is supplied between two rotating lower rollers so as to dispose said ceramic compact parallel to said lower rollers, and said ceramic sheet and said ceramic compact are brought into close contact with each other by rotating said ceramic compact by means of an upper roller while applying a pressure.

22. The method for manufacturing the ceramic body according to claim 21, wherein said ceramic compact is rotated by means of said upper roller while applying a pressure after sensing that lower end of said upper roller has reached a

predetermined position by means of a bottom dead point sensor.

23. The method for manufacturing the ceramic body according to claim 21, wherein only one of said lower rollers is driven to rotate while the other lower roller and said upper roller are left to rotate freely.